North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scatter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. " "
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co.; E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS, WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1855. 19—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 2000 to 1600 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 30 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some six miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.

Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.

Refers to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—1y.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Mo: oy Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmaulike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.
G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.

Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.

☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 5, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in [illegible] operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Heisman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
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JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

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September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

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NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
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Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
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Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
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Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
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SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1859.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log; 1 foot, in 38½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW and GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, and PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

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Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

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HENRY G. BRUCE,
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DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanetly here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11 years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly of N. Y., who deservedly, stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession from gentlemen of high standing, in New York and Georgia.

Office for the present at the Metropolis House, kept by O. L. Burch.

N. B. Ladies attended at their residences, until better rooms are procured.
Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.

THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAPER IN this place, is of two-fold character: 1st. To advocate and advance the PRINCIPLES AND DOCTRINES OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, as given to us by JEFFERSON, and afterwards adhered to by MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK, and now so faithfully carried out by President PIERCE. We maintain that it is the doctrine of the "True American" party, which advocates "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." A party which has for its object, the strict fulfilment of the Constitution—which gave birth to the opposition of the Elder ADAMS, during his despotic Administration of the Alien and Sedition Laws—a party which does not build up one section or interest, to the manifest injury of another section—a party which declares its principles in the open day, and lays bare its designs to the investigation of the American People. In carrying out these views, it will be our aim to advocate Democratic Measures, Democratic Usages, and Democratic Men!

"THE TRUE AMERICAN" will oppose all and every secret poliiical association, be it of whatsoever name, or let it spring from whatsoever party, but maintain the true doctrine, that the people are capable of self-government, and that it does not require any adventitious aid, by secret associations, to fulfil this great design.

It will be our second object, to build up the Agricultural, Commercial, Mechanical, and all other interests of North Carolina, and give a healthy tone to the moral condition of her people—making war upon no particular avocation, but carrying out this desirable object by precept and EXAMPLE.

The columns of the "TRUE AMERICAN" will not be opened to any personal or private controversy, but always ready to give to political opponents, an opportunity to make known their views.

☞ The Paper will be published Weekly, with New Press and Type, at Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of twelve months, and will be issued the First Week in May, 1855.

HENRY I. MACON & CO.

March 1st, 1855.

*** Editors throughout the State, are most respectfully requested to copy the above.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!

Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, the delegates from the different counties composing the sixth Congressional District met in Convention at Winston on the 10th of April, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress. On motion of Col. Joseph Masten the Convention was organized by calling A. G. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, to the Chair, and appointing Col. Henry Marshall, of Forsythe, and J. P. Graves, of Surry, Secretaries.

Mr. Joseph Dobson, of Yadkin, being called upon, explained the object of the meeting in a pertinent and forcible manner.

The list of Counties was then called, and the following appeared, viz:

Surry—J. C. Norman, J. R. Waugh and J. F. Graves.

Stokes—Solomon Spainhour, John Grubbs, Hon. John Hill, Joel Hill, Joseph Tulk and W. S. Shoub.

Rockingham—Thomas Ruffin, jr., and William F. Carter.

Forsythe—William Barrow, John Watson, John Masten, Coleman Zeigle, Henry Marshall, John Lawrence, Solomon Transu, John M. Richmond, Geo. W. Wilson, P. Barrow, Moses Barrow, Thomas Sullivan, John Stafford, Joseph Masten, S. Allspaugh, J. W. Allspaugh, John Allspaugh, J. T. Guyer, John Shouse, Sandy Flint, G. W. Moore and Jacob Butner.

Davidson—Ephraim Brown.

Davie—A. G. Carter and J. M. Clement.

Iredell—E. C. Postell.

Yadkin—Joseph Dobson.

On motion of Col. Joseph Masten the Chairman appointed a Committee of one from each county, namely, James C. Norman, John Hill, Wm. F. Carter, Joseph Masten, Ephraim Brown, J. M. Clement, E. C. Postell and Joseph Dobson, to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention, who, after retiring for a short time, reported through Mr. J. M. Clement the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of President Pierce meets with our hearty and cordial approval; and in reviewing its acts we see no cause to disband the Democratic party, which has conducted our country to its present prosperous condition, and if anything were wanting, a glance at the motley coalition of isms that is warring against it, were sufficient to strengthen our confidence in our men and our cause.

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the Nebraska and Kansas act, and freely acknowledge the debt due from the country to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and those who aided him in his noble and manly stand against a rampant and reckless fanaticism.

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude the results of recent elections in the Northern States, and the return of such freesoilers as Wilson, of Massachusetts, Seward and Durkee to the United States Senate; that they menace still fiercer aggressions upon the rights and feelings of the Southern people, and call upon us to select a man to represent us in the next House of Representatives of whose firmness and devotion to our interests there can be no doubt or question.

Resolved, That secret political oath-bound societies are, to say the least of them, unnecessary under a free government which guarantees to all freedom of speech, and that judging the so-called Know-Nothing party by their acts and the men they select as the exponents of their principles, we consider them only potent for evil, and their increase to be dreaded by every lover of religious freedom, and every friend of our Union and Constitution.

On motion of Col. Jesse A. Waugh, GEORGE D. BOYD was unanimousiy declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

After the announcement of the nomination Messss. J. M. Clement and J. R. McLean entertained the Convention for a short time in their usual able and forcible manner.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the committee on resolutions were requested to notify Col. Boyd of his nomination, and request his acceptance.

On motion of Mr. Dobson, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the North Carolina Standard and Salisbury Banner.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A. G CARTER, *Chm'n.*

HENRY MARSHALL, J. F. GRAVES, } *Sec'ts.*

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

According to previous notice a large number of the Democrats of Franklin County met in the Court House on the 10th inst., being Tuesday in April Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of R. G. Lewis, Esq., James Collins, Esq., was called to the Chair; and, on motion of Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., William P. Solomon was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

It was then moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which motion being unanimously agreed to, the Chairman appointed R. G. Lewis, Wm. D. Coppedge and Phil. B. Hawkins, Esq'rs., the committee.

The committee having retired Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, being present was called upon, who entertained the meeting at some length in a most eloquent and thrilling address. He spoke with glowing enthusiasm of the glorious principles of the old Democratic party—described the unparalleled prosperity of our country under Democratic rule and under the liberal principles of our forefathers allowing freedom of the press and freedom of conscience—denounced in bitter and appropriate terms any secret organization, who, ashamed of day-light, plot in midnight conclave the overthrow of our party and the disfranchisement of our citizens for conscience sake. The address was interrupted by frequent and hearty applause. At this time the committee came in and reported through their Chairman, R. G. Lewis, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

WHEREAS, The time has come for the voters of the Fourth Congressional District to take firm and decided steps in the selection of a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating some suitable candidate.

Resolved, That we will give our united and undivided support to secure the election of any sound and reliable Democrat the Convention may see fit to nominate.

Resolved, That we glory in the democratic republican principles, and strenuously oppose all secret, proscriptive political parties; that we always have abided by and earnestly advocated the doctrines of the Constitution of the United States, and have and ever will allow every freeman of this country to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and vote for whatever man may seem proper and best for him.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the administration of President Pierce, and firmly plant ourselves upon the doctrines laid down in our last National and State Convention, and will support any man who places himself upon that platform.

Resolved, That we recommend Franklinton and the 18th April as the most suitable time and place for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five delegates from each Captain's District to attend said Convention.

Whereupon the following were appointed, viz:—Wm. F. Green, R. G. Lewis, D. Spivey, Young Patterson, Sam'l Wilder, Jno. D. Hawkins, H. H. Hight, A. T. Fuller, James D. Perdue, Phil. B. Hawkins, Etheldred Green, Wm. Powell, Jackson Pinnell, Peter J. Dement, Wm. H. Edwards, Wm. J. Branch, Jordan F. Jones, Daniel Gupton, E. A. Gupton, Geo. Gupton, Dr. Thos. Davis, Jno. G. Leonard, Rob't Stamper, Jun., Wm. D. Coppedge, George Arrington, Harrel House, M. N. Lankford, Wilson D. Webb, Jno. B. Harris, Rawben Stallings, Jno. Griffin, Wm. Wilder, Wm. S. Harris, James Baker, Thos. Riley, Wm. Baker, Jo. Little, Wm. Jeffreys, Sam. Harris, George Wiggins, C. Q. Egerton, Dompier May, Godwin Jones, Wm. O. Green, Jones Cook, Fenner Tharrington, Wm. B. Dunn, Crawford Kearney, Dr. L. A. Jeffreys

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the [illegible]

On motion of R. G. Lewis, Esq., the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceeding of this meeting to the Editors of the N. C. Standard and Warrenton News with request to publish.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES COLLINS, *Chm'n.*

W. P. SOLOMON, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Lenoir.

Agreeably to public notice the Democracy of Lenoir assembled at the Court House in Kinston, on Tuesday, the 20th ult., and proceeded to business, as follows:

On motion of Col. James W. Morris, Council Wooten, Esq., was called to the Chair, and

On motion of H. F. Bond, Esq., James Jones and John S. Davis were appointed Secretaries.

By request of the Chairman, H. F. Bond explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, urging therein immediate and continued action on the part of the Democracy, with a firm reliance on the efficacy of their *principles* for success and victory in the day of trial.

On motion of H. F. Bond, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. The Chairman announced that H. F. Bond, Wm. Robinson, James W. Morris, Dr. L. Chappell, Joseph G. Herring, Franklin Bright and Wm. Sutton do compose said committee.

The committee, after the usual retirement, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is not only an inalienable right of freemen, but a sacred duty which they owe to their country, to meet together for the purpose of expressing their views upon great questions of public policy, that they may commend the conduct of their public servants, so far as they have consulted the public good, and discharged with fidelity the obligations devolved upon them, as well as to warn those who may have wandered in moments of error and alarm, from the Constitution—that sacred touchstone of our political faith—that they hasten to retrace their steps, and regain the road which alone leads to the peace, liberty and safety of our beloved country; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of the county of Lenoir, in public meeting assembled, renew their devotion to the *principles* and organization of the great national Democratic party of the Union; a party whose views are limited to no classes, and confined to no creeds, but are broad enough and comprehensive enough to embrace all the diversified interests of this great and growing Republic.

Resolved, That in the language of Jefferson we believe equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political, to be one of the essential principles of our government, and, consequently, one of those that ought to shape its administration.

Resolved, That at a time when the *institutions* of our beloved country were in imminent peril, the great Democratic party, in coming to the rescue, and elevating Gen. Franklin Pierce, the patriot of New-Hampshire, to the first station within the gift of a free people, have shown that the permanency of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution may rely upon them in any emergency, as their surest protection and defence.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a man of stern integrity, and an able defender of the Constitution, whose patriotism is tainted with no sectional jealousies, and limited with no geographical lines; and that, live or die, sink or swim, we will give to the support of his administration our hearts and hands.

Resolved, That we repudiate and utterly condemn all *secret* societies for *political* purposes, considering them at war with the genius of our institutions, tending to corrupt public morals, and certain to end in the ruin of popular rights and freedom.

Resolved, That we have too much faith in our brother Democrats, to believe that any of them will suffer themselves to be decoyed from the true faith, by the tricks and strategems of the *northern* party, known as Know Nothings, that breathes eternal hostility to the South, and caused to join in establishing at the South any of the miserable 'isms' that serve only to mar the peace and disturb the harmony of our people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the honest people of our State, that they resist to the bitter end, every interferance on the part of the North, with any of our State elections or Southern instutions.

Resolved, That we are not only opposed to the Know Nothing party ruling foreigners, Catholics and America, but should consider ourselves as base-born sons of American fathers, to suffer any body of men, bound together by oaths, and wrapped in a pall of secrecy, to control us in the exercise of our rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That the course of the HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, our faithful Representative in the last Congress, meets our warmest approbation; that, in him, we have found a firm and faithful exponent of our principles, and an uncompromising friend of the Constitution and the Union, and a fearless champion of the rights of the South; and, as such we declare him to be *our first choice*, to bear the standard of republican principles, in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That while we declare our first choice, as in the preceding resolution, and while we deem the holding of a Convention unnecessary to the interests or success of the party, nevertheless, should a majority or any of our sister counties think otherwise, and so declare it in their primary meetings, indicating, at the same time, the time and place of holding a Convention, we will meet in such Convention, and cheerfully submit to its action.

Resolved, That, on the contingency of holding a Convention, the Chairman have power to appoint fifty delegates from this county to attend said Convention, and that he notify them of said appointment through the Goldsboro' Tribune.

On motion of Wilson Tilghman, Esq., the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

On motion of William Sutton, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, for the able and eloquent speech delivered by him this day to the citizens of Lenoir.

Moved, by James M. Wooten, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Moved, by Samuel Howard, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune, Newbern Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, and that the Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

Moved, by Samuel Croom, that this meeting do now adjourn *sine die*.

COUNCIL WOOTEN, *Chm'n.*

JOHN S. DAVIS, JAMES JONES, } *Sec'ts.*

Democratic Meeting in Gates.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Gates county, convened in the Court House at Gatesville on Monday, the 2d of April, preparatory to the calling of a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District, David Parker, Esq., was on motion called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Manning appointed Secretary.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Willis F. Riddick, Esq., in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by moving that the Chairman appoint a committee, who should withdraw and report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the Chairman, in pursuance of this order, appointed the following gentlemen, to wit: Whitmel Stallings, Willis F. Riddick, John Willis, Wm. H. Harrel, John C. Trotman, Hanes Hoffler, Hardy W. Parker, and Wm. H. Manning, who immediately withdrawing, after a short recess, reported through their organ, Wm. H. Manning, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as frequent expressions of opinion by the people upon the public conduct of their agents, best conduce to preserve the relative obligations of the representative and constituency, it is therefore deemed expedient that a Convention of delegates from the several counties of this Congressional District be held, and that the town of Gatesville and the Third Monday in May (being the first day of Gates County Court,) be the place and time for the meeting of said Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot now forbear to publish this testimony of the high esteem they have for Dr. H. M. SHAW, the able representative of this Congressional District in the late Congress of the United States, and now, to seal by a unanimous voice, their distinguished approbation of his conduct in the legislative halls of his country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the principles repeatedly published as the platform by all Democratic Conventions, County, State and National, hitherto held, have been infused into the administrative policy of the country by Whig as well as Democratic administrations, a renewed expression of opinion upon these principles, acquiesced in by all, seems now not to be expected, and this Convention therefore only pronounces its continued confidence in the integrity of those principles and the dependence which the Union of the States has upon their preservation for its own perpetuity.

Resolved, That since the days of the Revolution, when the name of Tory distinguished the partizans of royality from the advocates of a free and independent government, without even excepting the traitorous plots of the Hartford Conventionists of a subsequent period, no organization has ever raised its foul Protean head in this country more to be execrated than the new-fangled invention of Know-Nothingism alias Native-Americanism.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the institution of these Jacobin Clubs of political partizans, alias Know-Nothings, whose secret conclaves are covered by the darkness of night to brood over plots (for aught the public know) to sap the foundations of our institutions, as incompatible with the existence of a free government, which guarantees to all perfect freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and toleration of all religions.

Which resolutions were on motion unanimously adopted.

It was then on motion ordered that delegates be appointed by this Convention to represent this county in the District Convention proposed to be assembled at Gatesville on the third Monday of May next. Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected—to wit:

HUNTER'S MILL—W. H. Harrell, J. C. Trotman, Hanse Hoffler, Jas. Woodward, John J. Hunter, Henry Hoffler.

FOLLY—Ed. Harrell, Andrew Voight, Jno. Morgan, Thos. P. Cherry, Jas. A. Small.

HAZELETT'S—Simon Walters, Benjamin Saunders, Marmaduke Baker, Isaac Williams, Hardy Cross.

BRICK HOUSE—Riddick Gatling, Jno. Willie, John B. Langston, Hardy W. Parker, Peter Eure, W. W. Cooper, Richard Cooper.

HALL—Robt. Ballard, Jas. Carter, Jas. Story, John F. Parker, Jas. M. Parker.

HONEY POT—Lem. Riddick, Sr., Lassiter Riddick, Solomon Rountree, Willis R. Hays, Noah Felton, Willis F. Riddick, Dr. Jos. Parker, Thos. Smith.

MINTONSVILLE—Whit. Stallings, William Hobbs, Jesse R. Key, Seth W. Rountree, Alfred Rountree, Nathan O. Ward.

It was on motion ordered that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the above list of delegates.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy.

The meeting then on motion adjourned.

DAVID PARKER, *Chm'n.*

W. H. MANNING, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Surry.

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the democratic party assembled at the Court House in Dobson, on the 7th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention to be held in Winston on the 10th instant, to select a suitable candidate for Congress in this District.

The meeting was organized by calling D. M. Cooper, Esq. to the Chair and requesting J. R. Waugh to act as Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat explained the objects of the meeting in a brief and pertinent manner.

Whereupon, on motion, J. F. Graves, Thomas Davis and J. L. Copeland were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee after retiring for a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, The democratic party of this Congressional district propose holding a democratic Convention at Winston, on Tuesday, the 10th of April, to select a suitable candidate to represent us in the next Congress; *and whereas* we desire to be represented in that Convention; therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint one delegate from each Captain's district to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we will abide the decision of the Convention, and earnestly and zealously support the nominee.

Resolved, That we can but commend the unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and the rights of the States manifested by our present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the true principles of democracy are unchanged and unchangeable, and that these and these alone can perpetuate our free institutions.

Resolved, That nothing is more repugnant to liberty than secret oath bound political societies.

Resolved, That we regard the Know Nothing movement as a diabolical scheme, concocted and advocated by a "band of political midnight assassins," whose objects and ends are subversive of our liberty, and the destruction of our cherished institutions.

In compliance with the first resolution the following delegates were appointed by the Chairman, viz: L. H. Dobson, James C. Norman, William Haymore, Charles Hill, William Gilliam, J. E. Reeves, William S. Rey, J. R. Waugh, J. A. Calloway, Elliott Welborn, Joseph Cockerham, John Ramey and Wiley Franklin, Esqrs. J. F. Graves and M. Y. Folger were appointed proxies.

On motion it was resolved that the the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard and the Salisbury Banner.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

D. M. COOPER, *Chr'n.*

J. R. WAUGH, *Sec'y.*

MYSTERIES ON EVERY SIDE.—The world is full of mysteries. The chamber in which the infant opens its eyes is a universe of mysteries. The father's voice, the mother's smile, reveal to it slowly the mysterious world of the affections. The child solves many of these mysteries; but as the circle of knowledge is enlarged, its vision is always bounded by a veil of mystery. The sun that wakes it at morning, and again at night looks in at its window to bid farewell, the tree that shades its home, and in whose branches the birds come and sing before the dews are dry, the clouds with shining edges that move across the sky, and calm and stately, like the chariot of an angel, all are mysterious. Nay, to grown up man there is not a thing which the hand touches or on which the eye rests, which is not enveloped in mystery. The flower that springs at your feet—who has revealed the wonderful secret of its organization? Its roots shoot down, and leaf and flower rise up and expand into the infinite abyss of mystery. We are like emigrants traveling through an unknown wilderness; they stop at night by a flowing stream; they feed their horses, set up their tent, and build a fire; and as the flames rise up, all within the circle of a few rods around is distinct and clear in its light. But beyond and bounding this, are rocks dimly seen, and trees with vague outlines stoop forward to the blaze: and beyond the branches creak, and the water murmur over their beds; and wild, unknown animals howl in the dark realms of night and silence. Such is the light of man's knowledge, and so it is bounded by the infinite realms of mystery.

IS KNOW NOTHINGISM LEGAL?—It has been decided by the ablest jurists in the country, that a Know Nothing lodge or council is an unlawful organization, and the members of it subject to indictment for conspiracy. Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, once a member of the Cabinet, in a late charge to a grand jury in refernce to it, used this language:

"If any number of men combine to form themselves into an association, by agreements, vows, or oaths, to control the opinions and votes of any portion of our citizens in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote, not according to their own choice or the dictates of their own consciences, but as majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy, and punishable as such by indictment.

"And you will remember that it is the agreement to do the act that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done. It may be well here to observe that, if any person or persons shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly, or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association, or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law, and ought not to be in morals. He will enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or associations and abandoning the illegal enterprise."

A NOBLE PLEDGE.—In Sullivan county, Ia., one of the candidates for county clerk was pledged to give one-half the proceeds of the office to the widow of the late clerk, and the other promised in the event of his election to marry the widow.

Our Cuban Policy during Thirty Years.

In every issue which has arisen in our government as to the acquisition of territory, the policy has been vehemently opposed and denounced by a class of journalists and politicians who exert more power in the formation of public sentiment in Europe than in the United States. The consequence has been, that whilst the popular judgment in our country has sanctioned and effectuated many extensive and valuable additions to our territory, the impression has been made on the European mind that our passion for land is restrained by no scruples as to the morality or legality of the means adopted for its gratification. For the prevalence of this grossly erroneous and unjust sentiment abroad we are indebted to the misrepresentations of the same class of journals which are seeking at present to defeat the annexation of Cuba upon the charge that the policy which favors its acquisition is dictated by an unscrupulous passion for territorial expansion. One of the most triumphant vindications of our national character against this injurious European impression ever made is contained in Mr. Marcy's letter of instructions to Mr. Buchanan, as our minister to Great Britain. It is short, concise, dignified, and forcible; at the same time there is a vein of sarcasm in it which is biting in the extreme. We reproduce it, as peculiarly applicable to the existing state of things:

"The fact cannot be disguised that both England and France suspect the United States of a design to detach from Spain the island of Cuba, and appropriate it to themselves without regard to the rights of Spain or respect for the law of nations. Their simultaneous movement on that occasion is unquestionable evidence that they then indulged that belief.—There is nothing in the history of our past course as a nation to justify such unworthy suspicions. It is true we have in the last half century greatly enlarged our territories, and so have Great Britain and France enlarged theirs; but we have done it in a manner that may proudly challenge the most rigid scrutiny of mankind. In our territorial expansion international law has been observed, the rights of others rigorously respected; nothing, in short, has been done to justify the slightest suspicion of rapacity. The government of the United States is not unwilling to submit its whole public conduct in this, or indeed in all other respects, to the most scrupulous examination. But if our course had been less openly marked by honor and honest intention, England and France should reluctantly be our accusers. We need go no further back than to the British orders in council, and the imperial decrees of France, to show that we have been the victim of the broken law of nations—not the violators of the law. We have not subverted ancient governments, or wrested from feeble dynasties possessions which they have held for ages, to add new dominions to our own; but every acquisition we have made has been obtained by an equivalent voluntarily accepted."

There is a bold defiance of scrutiny as to our past national policy in regard to territorial acquisitions in the foregoing remarks, which shows with how much consciousness of rectitude Mr. Marcy throws down the gauntlet and challenges England and France to a comparison of the questions of "honor and honest intention" involved in their respective acquisitions of territory. This is a challenge which either England nor France, nor any of their apologists and organs in this country, will meet. History abounds in materials for the settlement of such an issue; and a knowledge of this fact and of the character of the materials will always induce the traducers of our national character to avoid the issue so defiantly tendered by Mr. Marcy. Against the charge of fillibusterism and of an unscrupulous propensity to add to our territory, we can confidently appeal to the pages of our political history, and upon the strength of the evidence there recorded pronounce the charge a national calumny.

But in regard to the annexation of Cuba we desire to go a step further, and to show that the charge as applicable to that subject is especially false and unfounded. It will fall in our way, also, to explode another erroneous impression as to one of the leading motives which control the advocates of Cuban annexation—we allude to the impression sought to be made that the desire to acquire Cuba originates in a spirit of pro-slavery propagandism.

The policy of annexing Cuba has been a subject of national interest and national discussion for more than thirty years. During this whole period the great importance of the acquisition has been felt and declared by the leading statesmen of both parties, under every administration from Mr. Monroe to the present time. Mr. Forsyth, as minister to Madrid in 1822; Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State in 1825; Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State in 1825; Mr. A. H. Everett, as minister to Spain in 1826; Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State in 1829; Mr. Stevenson, as minister to England in 1837; Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State in 1843; Mr. Irving, as minister to Spain in 1843; Mr. Upshur, as Secretary of State in 1844; Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State in 1847; Mr. Saunders, as minister to Spain in 1848—all these leading and influential members of both parties and of all administrations (not to enumerate those since 1857) concurred in the sentiment that the annexation of Cuba to the United States was of vast moment, whether viewed in a political, moral, or commercial aspect. For more than thirty years there cannot be said truthfully to have been any real division of opinion on this subject. The annexation of Cuba has been made an exception to the general rule of territorial acquisition by the most prominent and earnest opponents of that policy. When it is known by every intelligent man that during the last thirty years there has not been a day when our government could not have made Cuba her own if she had determined to exert the power she possessed, the inquiry is pertinent: Why has the annexation not been effected? If we are a nation of fillibusters—greedy for more land and indifferent whether we get it legally or illegally—how does it happen that whilst we have been acquiring boundless domains in other quarters, we have not taken Cuba, which has been all the time within our grasp? We would be glad to see this question answered by some of the foreign organs which now charge that we are provoking an unjust collision with Spain, as a pretext for gratifying our land-stealing propensity by seizing upon Cuba.

Before we proceed to give the real answer, we prefer to turn to the record and show from the highest and most disinterested authority the grounds on which this unbroken sentiment in favor of the acquisition of Cuba has always rested. Mr. John Q. Adams is the highest authority, because all know that his political associations were with the opponents of the general doctrine of territorial acquisitions, and that his views as to slavery would predispose him to oppose the annexation of Cuba. We appeal, then, to his record for the real grounds on which the annexation of Cuba has become a national sentiment. In 1823 he said:

"But the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain nominally, and so far really, dependent upon her, that she yet possesses the power of transferring her own dominion over them, together with the possession of them, to others. *These islands, from their local position and natural appendages to the North American continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has became an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union.* Its commanding position, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India Seas; the character of its population, its situation midway between our southern coast and the island of St. Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, *give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared*, AND LITTLE INFERIOR TO THAT WHICH BINDS THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE UNION TOGETHER. Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction *that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensible to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.* It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not yet prepared."

These are the views on which every American statesman of national reputation and influence for thirty years has favored the annexation of Cuba—not as a mere pro-slavery measure, not merely to extend the territorial limits of the United States, nor simply to enlarge the area of slave territory, but as between the interests of Cuba and the United States, because the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations were such as to render its annexation, sooner or later, essential to the integrity and security of our Union. The question, then, comes up—if such has been the American sentiment for thirty years, and if, during all that time, it has been in our power to obtain the island by the exercise of physical force, and if we are the fillibusters and land-stealers which we are understood to be in Europe, why have we not long since gratified our passion for more territory by annexing Cuba? Under similar circumstances neither England nor Frrnce would have failed either to make a pretext for the acquisition or they would have taken the island without pretext, and upon the great principle of necessity and self-preservation. Yet England and France call us fillibusters and land-stealers, and they have organs in our own country who reiterate the calumny.

It is not to be forgotten that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have given to us repeated causes for resorting to such measures of redress as would certainly have resulted in the annexation of the island. The archives of the Spanish government at Madrid are now full of the complaints made by us for aggressions upon the rights of our citizens, insults to our national flag, and gross indignities to our national honor, which yet remain unsettled, and which have been the standing subjects of diplomatic discussion for many years. With a spirit of patient forbearance and long suffering which might well authorize us to claim the virtue of Christian humility, we have argued and negotiated from year to year, have submitted to have our just demands evaded, and defeated by a series of prevarications and procrastinations which add nothing to the character of Spain as a justice-loving nation and nothing to our character as a nation disposed to exact the redress of its wrongs by a resort to force. For all our forbearance and patience we have been repaid by the persistent charge that our anxiety for more territory regards no considerations of justice or law.

The case is even stronger than we have stated it. We have not been content to be put off year after year by the evasions of Spanish diplomacy, but our government has constantly kept in force the most stringent laws against illegal military organizations, and has faithfully and successfully enforced those laws—thereby actually guarantying to Spain the possession of an island which we are charged with being determined to have, right or wrong. If our policy in regard to Cuba had been adopted and carried out for the express purpose of proving to the world that the charge of fillibusterism is unfounded, it could not have been more appropriate for the object in view. From the beginning, and during more than thirty years, we have held one language to Spain—and that was, that so long as she retained the actual dominion in Cuba we were content to see her possession continue; and our whole conduct has shown that this language was spoken in earnest. At the same time we have not concealed from Spain, or from the other powers of Europe, that Spain was the only European government which we would ever consent to see in possession of Cuba. After thirty years of fidelity in keeping our word, and in piling up evidences of our justice and forbearance towards Spain, and in standing guard for the protection of her property, the charge of fillibusterism against us is just as rife as ever. It springs up, and is urged with reckless disregard of truth, under circumstances of renewed aggression and insult on the part of Spanish officers which call for decisive measures of redress. It is held up as a bugbear to frighten our government from the adoption of an energetic and effective line of policy. We have done enough to show our deference to European opinion; it is now time to go forward for the redress of injuries and insults, without regard to the calumnies of foreign or domestic enemies.

Wash. Union.

THE LAST KNOW NOTHING TRIUMPH.—Patiently and quietly have we waited to see the comments of the Whig and other Know Nothing papers of the South upon the recent triumph of their party in Connecticut.

Five days ago the telegraph announced that the Democracy had been defeated in that State and that one other victory had been added to the long roll of Northern Know Nothing successes. No syllable has fallen from them. A gloomy, taciturn silence broods over their columns. Why this silence? Why deny your readers the opportunity of knowing about the rout of the Democracy and the triumph of your allies? Where are your shouts of victory, your notes of rejoicing?

The answer is plain, you *dare not* so insult the Southern people as to boast of this triumph. The last Legislature of Connecticut signalized itself beyond all Legislatures that have ever met, by its vilest, illegal and monstrous opposition to the fugitive slave law, the Nebraska bill, and Southern rights, and shocked the country by a formal nulification of the supreme law of the land. It adjourned and its members went to their homes and fomented among their constituency a spirit of determined hostility to slavery, which has no parallel, even in the history of Northern outrages. Such was the state of affairs then, and such is it to-day.

That we may not be charged with misrepresenting their position, we give, from the *Whig central organ* of Connecticut, the Hartford Courant, the following extrract:

"The election is of importance as a vindication of the stand which Connecticut took last spring, on the Nebraska question. If the State recede from the bold and manly position it then took, it will be considered as a triumph by the pro-slavery party, and be heralded as such by every Administration press in the country. The same friends of freedom who rose in mass, last year, to express their abhorrence of the Nebraska outrage, and their determination to resist the extension of slavery, are needed this Spring to preserve the position they then assumed. The Democratic party have openly enlisted themselves on the side of slavery. To support it in the territories is their object. To oppose its extension requires the same effort in 1855 that it did in 1854. Let no man, who values the progress of freedom in the land vote for the party whose interests and inclinations are all on the side of the nation's curse. The election, then, is of importance as a continued manifestation of the fixed opinions of Connecticut, on the universal reign of Freedom.

"All the candidates for Congress in this State, nominated by the Know Nothing party, *we know* are right upon the Nebraska iniquity, the non-extension of slavery, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the support of Temperance. All the candidates of the Democrats *are known* to be followers of the Administration, and to favor its pro-slavery tendencies. The Whig party, *by itself*, is in a minority. It seems to us the duty of the Whigs is plain. They obtain the *measure* for which they contended, though not the *men* they would have nominated, had there been no third party."

Thus the Abolitionists of Connecticut, under the name of Know Nothings, threw down the gage to their opponents, and gallantly did the noble democracy of the State take it up. Fairly, openly, and unequivocally, did they place themselves upon the basis of Southern rights and the guarantees of the Constitution, and on their own soil, and against their own neighbors, discarding home issues, they fought *our battles* and fell when they did fall under the thrusts of a faction of proscriptionists and abolitionists: the dearests rights of the slave holding States fell with them.

The history of parties will be ransacked in vain to find a more inspiring spectacle than that now presented by the Democracy of Connecticut, aye of the North and of the Union. Badgered by a beastly coalition of all the fanaticisms of the day, they stand with one hand on the Constitution and the other on the altar of their ancient faith, prepared to do battle to the death for the one, and fall if they must, defeated but not disheartened, at the steps of the other. Abandoning no principle, scorning all compromise with freesoilism, refusing to seek adventitious strength in a dishonorable skulking and secresy, they occupy a position to which they may ever turn with proud remembrance.

Let us not discourage them by a luke-warmness here. Let us show them that the Democracy of the South are worthy of their brethren of the North. If we succumb now, and passively yield when we might proudly triumph, where will be their encouragement to battle for us when another campaign shall give them another opportunity?

Pets. Dem.

☞ In Siberia the greatest luxuries are raw cats served up in bear's oil; while in Japan a stewed crocodile, flanked with monkey's feet, is the height of epicurianism.

KING & BIGGS, RALEIGH, N. C. HAVE RECEIVED their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and feel assured they can please every one that will favor them with a call—both in quality and price.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at short notice, and in the most approved style.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

In fact we have every article worn by gentlemen (except Boots and Shoes), and think we can offer as good inducements to the buyer as any house in the State. We intend doing more of a cash business than we have formerly done; therefore, our goods will be offered low.

☞ Doors opened at six o'clock, A. M. Admission free. Don't forget to ☞ drop in ☜ as you pass by.

KING & BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT OF FINE HATS. Among them is the Ventilating Hat—a new style for summer.

KING & BIGGS.

April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.—A GOOD assortment of Boy's Clothing just received.

KING & BIGGS.

April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post copy four times weekly.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $200.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—waw.td.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

$50,000 Lenoir County Bonds for Sale.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY THE REAL and personal estate of the County, and are offered for sale to aid the construction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. They bear date 1st April, 1855, with coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually—both principal and interest will be payable at the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

They will be issued in sums of $500 each and payable in four instalments of $12,500. The first instalment will be paid on the first of April, 1859, the second on the 1st April, 1863, the third on the 1st April, 1867, and the last on the first of April, 1870. A tax of $6,000 is now laid to be collected in time to meet the interest when due. The balance of said tax will be applied to the payment of a portion of the principal instalment due in 1

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1855.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Where is the Whig party? Who can tell? Can Mr. Rayner, or Mr. Miller, or the Register, or the Star, or any of the greater or lesser lights of that once mighty party? Ay, they *could* tell, but *will* they?

Federalism, under its proper name, was beat down by Jefferson and his followers. Then it stole the almost hallowed name of *Whig*, and wore it until it was rendered almost as odious as it was once dear. Now, where is it? Under the foolish name of Know Nothingism—a name that is a reproach and a stigma to an American citizen—it skulks in darkness and gloom, and concocts its schemes, with closed doors, in the still hours of night. It has called to its aid, and banded itself with all the vile isms that have, of late years, been hatched from the foul brains of designing demagogues, the distorted minds of crazy fools, and the hearts, reeking with corruption, of vile and despicable traitors.

If it is permitted the shades of the departed to look from their spirit-homes upon the affairs of earth, how must the souls of Clay and Webster shrink with loathing to see the degeneracy of their former followers, and how must they yearn once more to lift their warning voices in behalf of liberty!

In 1852 there were no such friends to foreigners as Gen. Scott and his adherents. "The rich Irish brogue" and "the sweet German accent" were part of the heavy artillery of Whiggery that was thundered against the Democratic party. Now, *that same party* is advocating the disfranchisement of both the "brogue" and the "accent," and is not even willing that they shall worship Almighty God according to their own belief—a right guaranteed to them by our constitution, which guarantee has brought thousands of them to our shores. How beautiful is consistency, but alas! these Federal-Whig-Know-Nothings *know nothing* of its charms. What was healthful and nourishing to them in 1852, is poisonous and baneful in 1855; and what was then meat and drink, is now gall and bitterness. What has changed? Not principles, for they are eternal; but men, for they could not get office and power under the strains they sang in 1852, and they have altered the tune, conscious they have nothing to lose, even if they gain nothing. Professing to have exorcised the "seven devils" with which they *now* say they were *then* possessed, they have taken to themselves "seven others" more unclean, and verily their last condition is worse than their first.

Look at Kentucky, Tennessee and other Whig States. The Whig party is disbanded, and Know Nothingism has taken its place. Look at Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and other Northern States. The Democratic party there has nearly held its own, but Whiggery, Abolitionism, Freesoilism and various other isms have combined, have made common cause under the banner of Know-Nothingism, and swept like a destroying whirlwind into power. Look at the *once* Whig press of North Carolina. But a few months ago it was preaching the beauties of Whiggery: now it is Know Nothingized, and swearing lustily that "the old parties were corrupt." Of course they know best concerning their own party, and we must take their admission concerning it as a fact; and at the same time we reject their evidence against the Democratic party, for they were not so well acquainted with it, were prejudiced against it, and dragged it in with the charges against their own party on the principle that "misery loves company."

How long since the Register and Star of this City were dealing out Whig homilies to their readers, and the Post was *neutral*? Now their editors—not one of whom, we almost venture to assert, is three generations removed from foreign ancestry—have all at once discovered that foreigners are dangerous to our liberties, and that a religion professed by some of them is likely to overthrow our institutions. They have certainly been smitten with a terrible *Popephobia*, and tremble in their shoes at the fearful power of a poor old man, thousands of miles off, who rules the ruins of ancient Rome, now not even a shadow of what it once was. This has startled them from their dreams of Whiggery and neutrality, and while the Register and Star have declared themselves so steeped in ignorance as to Know Nothing, the Post has valiantly buckled on its armor and declared its "independence!" and all three are constantly thundering Bulls from their miniature vaticans against the Pope and against the Catholic religion. The Pope's *toe* haunts them in their dreams and they lampoon it with paragraphs; the bellowing of his Bulls disturbs their slumbers, and with fear and trembling they try to drown the noise with frightful cries for help and warnings of danger; his tiara broods about their sanctums as a hideous spectre, and they endeavor to impale it upon their pens; his sceptre is wielded before their distorted visions, and in their attempts to break it, reams of paper, floods of ink, and a quantity of truth are sacrificed. Under the plea of warring against Jesuitism, they themselves become Jesuitical and Jacobinical.

We trust that the Register, Star and Post editors will try the virtues of the "mad stone." It is said to be a certain cure for hydrophobia, and perhaps it might be efficacious in the case of Popephobia also.

STARVATION AMONG ENGLISH TROOPS.—The revelations of the Roebuck committee of the British Parliament, inquiring into the conduct of the war and the condition of the troops, are said to be most startling. It was shown, in evidence, that hundreds of the wounded troops had perished for the want of necessary food! Oh England!

THE REVENUE LAW.

We give below, from the journals of the two Houses, some votes on the present Revenue Law, together with the votes on the final passage of the measure.

The bill was one of the Revised Statutes, but was taken, at an early period in the session, from the Committee on that subject, and referred to the joint finance committee, consisting of Messrs. Bower, Boyd, Wilder, Walker, Gilmer, Clark, Rayner and Cherry on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Shepherd, Mebane, Cansler, Steele, Patterson, White of Bladen, Smith and Long. An abler committee could not have been selected. The bill, with such amendments as the committee had agreed to recommend, was reported to the House—debated at much length, altered and amended in many respects, and passed and sent to the Senate. That body also discussed it at some length, and made several material amendments; but on the 11th of February, but six days before the adjournment, the majority of Senators—fearing that if the bill were sent back to the Commons with the amendments, that body would not concur, and that no law would be enacted to raise an adequate revenue—struck out all their amendments, and passed and ordered the bill to be enrolled. The law is, therefore, precisely what it was as finally passed by the Commons. Mr. Haughton, it is proper here to state, introduced into the Senate after the final passage of the present law, a supplemental revenue bill embodying the amendments of the Senate, thus stricken out; and the bill passed the Senate, but failed to be reached in the Commons.

The following is the vote of the House of Commons, Monday, January 29, on the final passage of the bill through that body:

Those who voted for the bill, are, Messrs. Amis, Badham, Barringer, Baxter, Black, Blow, Bogle, Bryson, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Dargan, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gorrell, G. Green, M. Green, J. H. Headen, Hill, Horton, Houston, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jordan, H. Leach, Long, McDuffie, McKesson, Martin, Mears, Mebane, Mordecai, Myers, J. W. Neal, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Roland, Russell, Selby, Settle, Sharpe, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Singeltary, Smallwood, Steele, Sutton, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Waugh, Whitaker, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, C. W. Williams, S. A. Williams, and Yancey—82.

Those who voted against the bill, are, Messrs. A. Barnes, Bryant, Cotten, Daniel, Daughtry, Davenport, Eure, Gilliam, Harrison, A. D. Headen, Jones, Lancaster, Love, McMillan, Mann, Rose, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Watts, G. M. White, J. H. White, T. H. Williams, Winston and Wright—24.

Forty-three Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs in the affirmative, and fifteen Democrats and nine Whigs in the negative.

The following is the vote of the Senate, Saturday, February 10, on the final passage of the bill through that body:

Those who voted for the bill, are, Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Christian, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Eaton, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Jones, Lane, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Taylor, Tayloe, Thomas of D., Thomas of J., Walker and Wood—26.

Those who voted against the bill, are, Messrs. Asbe, Brogden, Clark, Eborn, Faison, Fonville, Herring, McCleese, McDowell, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sanders, Speight, and Willey—15.

Fifteen Democrats and eleven Whigs in the affirmative, and ten Democrats and five Whigs in the negative.

On Friday, the 9th, on the motion to strike out of the bill so much of the section as imposes a tax on distillers of turpentine, the vote was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Speaker, Ashe, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, Cherry, Christian, Clark, Davis, Eborn, Faison, Fennell Fisher, Fonville, Haughton, Herring, Jones, McCleese, McDowell, Morisey, Oldfield, Person, Rayner, Sanders, Speight, Tayloe, Walker, Wilder, Wiggins, and Wood—80.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bower, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Eaton, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Lane, Martin, Mitchell, Taylor, Thomas of J., and Willey—15.

Several Senators voted against the bill because the Senate had receded from its amendments, and had taken the bill as it came from the Commons.

The law is unquestionably defective, and many regard it as quite confused and unjust. However this may be, there can be no doubt that a large majority of both parties in both Houses were actuated by a sincere wish to preserve the States' credit, and to provide for those schemes of internal improvement, which, it was understood, were so plainly and strongly demanded by the people at the last August elections. The intent was good, was patriotic, whatever may be the exact character of the work. The law is very different from what it was when it was presented to the Commons by Mr. Shepherd, the chairman of the committee. The amendments were made in that body; and the defects of the law are to be attributed, to no small extent, to want of time by the two Houses, and to the haste and irregularity with which business is always transacted during the last days of the session.

We may, hereafter, if any of our readers should desire it, publish more at length the action of the two Houses on this important measure, giving, as we have not had space to do to-day, the votes upon the various amendments.

VOTE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

We publish below, for purposes of reference and comparison, the official vote of the Counties composing the Fourth Congressional District, polled at the last election for Bragg and Dockery:

	Bragg.	Dockery.
Franklin,	713	339
Granville,	1078	995
Johnston,	936	744
Nash,	1115	95
Orange,	963	1080
Wake,	1541	1167
Warren,	754	163
	7,100	4,583
	4,583	
Dem maj.	2,517	

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—This Board held a meeting at the Executive office, in this City, on the 9th instant—present, his Excellency Gov. Bragg and N. E. Canady, Esq. The following gentlemen were appointed representatives of the State in the Companies respectively named: R. N. Taylor, Esq., in Neuse River Navigation Company; A. A. McKeithan and J. H. Cook, Esqrs. in Fayetteville and Western Plank-road Company; and John D. Starr, Esq., in Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

It will be perceived by the proceedings in another column, of the Convention held at Winston, that GEORGE D. BOYD, Esq., of Rockingham, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. The Democracy of the District could have selected no truer or better standard-bearer than George D. Boyd. We trust he will take the field, which he came so near winning in the last contest, though the odds were then greatly against him. We regard his success over Col. Puryear, in this contest, as certain.

So Col. Puryear, it seems, has been nominated for re-election! The Convention which brought him forward laid down no platform of principles; yet it is styled a "*Whig* Convention." Where are the Know Nothings? It is to be Whig in one place, and Know Nothing in another, just as it may suit, it being always understood that they are one and the same. But why was Gen. Leach thus slighted? *He* had no heavy, insupportable anti-Nebraska vote to carry. *Is the District against the equal rights of the people of the slaveholding States with those of the non-slaveholding in the territories of Nebraska and Kansas?* We shall see. We learn that dissatisfaction exists with the nomination of Col. Puryear, and we are not surprised at it. If the Democrats and Southern rights men are true to themselves, his defeat is certain.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

We give below, from the New York Herald, a summary of the latest foreign news:

"By the arrival of the America at Halifax we have received three days later intelligence from Europe. As was anticipated, the interpretation put upon the third point by the plenipotentiaries of the allies has proved too strong a dose for the Russian envoy to swallow. Although the demolition of Sebastopol is said not to have been insisted upon by the Western Powers—their demands being confined to the reduction of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea—Prince Gortschakoff refused to accede to this modified condition, stating that he must refer the matter to St. Petersburg. Nothing, of course, is positively known as to the precise nature of the disagreement, as the discussions at the conferences are kept strictly secret, and, therefore, we must take this statement with a qualification. We believe that when the facts become known it will turn out that it is on this very question of the razing of Sebastopol that the difference has taken place. We are justified in this suggestion by the fact that the English and French plenipotentiaries have been obliged to refer back to their Courts for instructions, and that immediately on the receipt of the news, M. Dreuyu de L'Hays, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Paris for London, where, accompanied by Count Wallenstein, he had an interview of three hours duration with the leading members of the English Cabinet. This conference is stated to have been of a most important character, it being then decided that M. Drouyu de L'Hays should proceed at once to Vienna, bearing the irrevocable decision of the allies on the point in dispute. He accordingly left for Paris the same night, on his way to the Austrian capital. From these facts it may be inferred that conditions more humiliating than the mere numerical reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea had been insisted upon at the conference.

Affairs in the Crimea remained in pretty nearly the same state as at the date of our previous advices. The weather continued fine and the works were proceeding actively on both sides, without, however, any fresh advantages having been gained by either. There was a report current of the death of Prince Menschakoff."

MARKETS.—Cotton active, with speculative demands and buoyant. Sales of the week 82,500, bales, nearly one-third of which was taken by speculators for exports.

Breadstuffs, with the exception of corn unchanged. Corn has undergone a slight decline. There is a general dulness in provisions also, which are somewhat depressed and rather lower. London money market easier. Consols 93¼.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We re-publish, at the head of our editorial columns, the advertising rates established by us some months ago. Of course this arrangement does not affect contracts then existing; but those now advertising by the year will be charged according to the rates referred to from and after the expiration of the current year, respectively, for which they had made contracts.

This arrangement does justice to all parties. Advertisers can insert much or little, as they choose, and pay accordingly.

Advertisers will be careful to mark the number of insertions desired, or the advertisment will be be kept in until forbid.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, the distinguished historian and eminent patriot, was in this City on Friday last, and left on Saturday on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for his home. Mr. Bancroft had been on a tour through Florida and South Carolina; and on his return he passed through Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensborough, Hillsborough, &c. We learn that he evinced a deep interest in Charlotte, as the spot from which the first declaration of American independence was sent forth to the world; and that he visited and spent some time on the battle-field of Guilford Court-House, near Greensborough. He was anxious, we learn, to visit the University, and to pay his respects to Gov. Swain and others of the Faculty, but was compelled by want of time to forego this gratification.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District, will assemble at Franklinton this day, the 18th. We trust the attendance of delegates will be full, and that harmony and good feeling will prevail. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

☞ We are informed that, at a meeting of the Raleigh Typographical Society, on Saturday evening last, William W. Smith was elected a Delegate to the United States' Convention of Printers, to be held at Memphis, on the first Monday in May next.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The bids for one million of dollars for North-Carolina State bonds, under the recent advertisement of the Treasurer, were opened on Saturday last. We learn that the greater portion of the bonds were taken at par, and that a small portion commanded a premium.

FEMALE COLLEGE IN GOLDSBOROUGH.—The attention of builders and contractors is directed to the advertisement of William K. Lane, Esq. inviting proposals for constructing an edifice for a Female College in Goldsborough.

LENOIR COUNTY BONDS.—Attention is invited to the advertisement in our columns to-day, of Lenoir County bonds. An opportunity is here presented for safe investments.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AS LOOKED UPON BY AN INTELLIGENT ADOPTED CITIZEN.—In the following which we find in the South Carolinian, published at Columbia, we think may be readily recognised the pen of Dr. [illegible], who it will be seen, turns the experiences of [illegible] to profitable account in his reflections. As usual with his writtings, the article is in a philosophic spirit, enlivened with anecdote, and enforced by pertinent facts:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The temperate and sound communication of "Southron," on the Know-Nothings, in your paper yesterday, instances a number of American citizens, born in foreign countries, that have loyally and faithfully stood by their adopted country on the battle-field, and served the government their choice with their head and heart and blood even to death.

This suggests another remark. Let us look around, as matters stand now, and let us survey the history of our land; scan the names of those who have been prominent in the many walks of life, and the varied spheres of action and activity, and you will find in every one of them a fair, and even a large number of men who were or are American citizens by choice. Among the most eminent or most widely-useful American divines there have always been, and are to this day, many born on the other side of the Atlantic. The same will be found to be the case if you examine the list of great advocates and of American statesmen throughout the land. The same is true of teachers, authors, philosophers, of physicians, of editors, and artists, merchants, artisans and farmers, of navigators and architects, of manufactures and inventors.

There are many persons who seem to have accustomed themselves to connect with the idea of the usefulness of immigrants canal-digging Irishmen and farm-laboring "Dutch," as if all the good we derive from immigration is Irish bone and German muscle. A moment's reflection will show them their error. We do not only or mainly speak of those citizens by choice who in their spheres are what the "foreigners," Astor and Girard, were in the mercantile pursuit. As we speak of all spheres, so we speak of all degrees of success of skill and intellect. Every reader can test what we say in his immediate circle around him. Let him "call the roll," let him "mark" the citizens by choice, and "inwardly digest" the result.

Having mentioned Astor and Girard, whose industry and intelligence enabled them to acquire princely fortunes, and who with corresponding liberality rendered millions to the community in which they became so rich, we cannot refrain from telling a little anecdote which strikingly shows with what naivete nativism is sometimes working. Girard, it is well known, left many millions for the purpose of establishing an orphan house. He was a native Frenchman, but left all his fortune to America. When the time approached for the appointment of the chief officer of that college for orphans, a number of trustees were desirous of electing a person who for many long years had been a citizen of the United States, and to whom actually the drafting of a plan for the whole organization of the institution had been committed.

He was not, however, appointed, because, as it was intimated to him, nativism was then too strong in Philadelphia. Nativism was not too strong to receive ten millions of dollars at the hands of a "foreigner." The susceptibility of nativism does not lie in that region; but it was of peculiar delicacy when the question was to pay a moderate salary out of the proceeds of the gigantic capital to a person who it was declared was considered otherwise the very person the trustees would have selected had it not been for a certain degree of longitude marking the place of his birth.

We say, then, that so far as skill, industry, intelligence, productive labor, elevating talent and success of every kind are concerned, citizens by choice are found among the foremost. How is it with that truthful loyalty which is the choicest jewel in the citizenship of a freeman? We subscribe to what was once said in another place, that throughout all the history of this hemisphere and the other, of ancient times as well as modern, you will find among the most devoted and patriotic citizens names of foreign origin.

There is no more solemn act on record than that of the meeting of the Netherlanders, when they resolved, in the darkest hours of the trial to which Philip the Second, of Spain, submitted them, that should it come to the last, they would one and all leave their country and save liberty by "carrying the Netherlands" to another hemisphere. They loved their land, yet they cried, *Patria cara, carior libertas.* Little indeed do the men of ease, who now so lightly and yet so bitterly decry "the foreigners," know the pangs of a fervent heart that has to repeat *Patria cara, carior libertas*, and when it must act on it; but when a man is forced to act on it, he clings to the country of his choice, even as a man cleaves to his chosen wife faster than to his kin.

Has any mind shed greater lustre on illustrious Athens then Aristotle? Aristotle was a foreigner, and came to Attica when seventeen years old. Has there been any Spaniard more Spanish than Columbus? Columbus was a Genoese. Has there been a Frenchman more French than Napoleon, and Cuvier, and Constant? Napoleon was an Italian; Cuvier, by birth and education, a German; Constant a Swiss. Who carried the Netherlands through the direst war of independence on record, and who founded the great republic of the Netherlands? William, of Orange, a German.

Has England ever had a more English King than William the Third, the Netherlander? Has Germany ever had a more German leader than Eugene of Savoy? Who was Catharine of Russia, that made her the great power? She was a German woman. Has Oxford ever had a greater professor than Erasmus, of Rotterdam? The very couutry in which the Know-Nothing now reviles "the foreigner" was discovered by Cabot, a Genoese, in the service of England.

The proto-martyr of the American revolution was Montgomery, an Irishman; so was Barry, called the father of the American navy; and Paul Jones, the bold and early captain, was a Scot. Were DeKalb, Lafayette, Hamilton, Gallatian, no Americans? Mark the list of signers, and see how many were "foreigners." The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan antiquity, when one word served for foreigner and enemy; but not to Christianity, one of whose earliest writers gloriously said: *nostra civitas totas mundas.* The very word Christianity rebukes Know-Nothingism.

The term free trade has a far wider meaning than a merely economical one. It applies to all merit, truth, intellect. Let every one stand and fall by his own individuality, and take the best of everything where you it find it best. So did your forefathers; so your Gospel demands it. When Sir Harry Savile founded, in 1619, his Savillian professorship at Oxford, he prescribed that the best man that could be gotten, no matter where, should always be taken, so that he was a man of "good fame and honest repute," *ex quacunque nationis orbis christianæ et eujuscunque ordinis sive professionis.*" And this ought to be the rule in all spheres, but most especially so in our own land.

CITIZEN.

THE HALLUCIATIONS OF THE GREAT.—Malebranche declared that he distinctly heard the voice of God within him. Descartes, after a long seclusion, was followed by an invisible person, who urged him to pursue his researches after truth. Byron sometimes imagined himself to be visited by a spectre; but he said it was owing to the over-exciteability of the brain. The celebrated Dr. Johnson clearly heard his mother call Samuel; she was then living in a town at a great distance. Pope who suffered much in his intestines, one day enquired of his physician what arm that was that appeared to come out from the wall. Goeth asserts that he one day saw the counterpart of himself coming towards him. The German psychologists gave the name of *Duterescopie* to this kind of illusion. Oliver Cromwell was stretched fatigued and sleepless on his bed—suddenly the curtains opened and a woman of gigantic size appeared and told him that he would be the greatest man in England. The Puritan faith and the ambition of Cromwell might have suggested, during these troublous times of the kingdom, some still stronger idea; and who can say whether, had the phantom murmured these words in his ear:—'Thou wilt one day be a king!'—the Protector would have refused the crown, as did Cæsar at the Lupercalian feast?—*De Boismont's Hallucinations.*

The National Era states that a large number of its anti-slavery subscribers have discontinued their subscriptions to the paper, in consequence of its opposition to the Know Nothing party.

CARRYING PISTOLS AND KNIVES.—A late affray in New Orleans by which one of the parties was cowardly shot dead, and a third and an innocent person also shot dead, has created such a sensation in that city, albeit not at all unused to such horrid transactions, that a portion of the press are demanding the enforcement of the law against carrying concealed weapons. The following just views on the subject are from the pen of the gallant editor of the Louisiana Courier, and are adapted to any meridian where the cowardly custom prevails:

Our neighbor, of the Picayune, has our thanks for its able and eloquent appeal in behalf of the suppression of the dangerous and cowardly practice of wearing concealed weapons. We share its sentiments and coincide with its views, and will co-operate with all good citizens to turn the public scorn and the visitation of the law upon all such bullyism and poltroonery.

An honest and peaceable citizen has little use for other weapons than those with which nature has supplied him. If he fears an assassin it will not secure him from his open or secret thrusts to load himself with daggers or revolvers. Self-defence is no plea, for the mischief is done before the means of defence can be made available. The retaliation of attacks is from revenge or from sudden passion. If a scoundrel draws his knife upon a man it does not mend the matter to shoot him in return.

An honorable man will scorn having any advantage over others such as is given by concealed weapons; a brave man does not need them. In a civilized community the law should be our protection, and in every order-loving city bullies and assassins should be made to feel its penalties.

Its a shame and an outrage that gentlemen should be compelled to carry weapons in order to protect themselves against blackguards. Long habit alone can reconcile the practice to any refined and decent man's feeling. Much better would it be to correct the wrong than to oblige others to follow a bad example.

The law, such as it is, is not enforced. It is time to put it into rigid execution, and to increase its severity as soon as practicable; instead of fines and simple imprisonment there should be some inore odious and appropriate penalty. If a few of those convicted for this grave offence were to be attached to a street cleaning chain-gang or set to breaking turnpike rocks, or picking oakum, we should soon see this cowardly custom abandoned.

These views are not the dictates of any sudden emotion, caused by the late outrage and violence with which our citizens have been shocked, but a settled and matured conviction that the carrying of concealed weapons, is unbecoming in a getleman or a brave man, and should not be forced upon the many on the ground of putting themselves upon a par with few. We are all, in different degrees, subject to sudden storms of passion such as blind our eyes to the consequences. We are liable every hour to be thrown into such a fit of anger as to prompt us to strike a mortal blow; for every sensible man knows that his passions are sometimes uncontrollable. As a due guard against himself, then, no good man desires to have about him the means of committing an irreparable injury. What is revolting to the feelings of a just man—detracting from the honest pride of a man of real courage, dangerous even to the best of men, and forbiden by the laws of all well regulated communities—should no longer be exteuded here as the prerogative of a few bullies.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in this place on Thursday last. Messrs. J. H. Cook and A. A. McKethan held the proxy of the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—N. A. Stedman.

Directors—Geo. McNeill, J. H. Cook, Jas. Kyle, C. Benbow, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; Jona. Worth, Ashboro; F. Fries, Salem.

The salary of the President was reduced from $500 to $250 per annum; said officer to receive $3 per day, including traveling expenses, when absent on the Road by direction of the Board.

The receipts of the Company from 1st April 1854 to April 1st 1855, were $26,796 78—being an increase over the year previous of $1,958 19.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on the 1st of June. The surplus fund is about $5,000.

At a meeting of the Board, Jno. M. Rose was re-elected Secretary and S. W. Tillinghast Treasurer. E. J. Hale, Esq. declined to serve as Director, and Mr. Jas. F. Marsh was elected in his place.

Fay Car.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE ELECTION. The night of Mr. Neill Dow's election as mayor will long be remembered in this city. On ascertaining that he had a majority of votes, the crowd adjourned from the Advertiser office to Lancaster Hall. Violent speeches were made by several persons, and among others, by a notorious character by the name of Richmond. The crowd were not only inflamed with anger, but they showed all the symptoms of more potent stimulant, and with a drum and fife these ruffians marched through the principal streets of the city, doing violence on their way. The windows of the residence of John P. Boyd, Esq., in Free street, and of Henry Merrill, Esq., in Congress street, were smashed with stones, greatly endangering the inmates of the house. Mr. Boyd and wife were absent, but one of their children narrowly escaped.

A terriffic row was got up in Market Square, in front of the Preble mansion, and the wreck of torn jackets yesterday left on the ground showed that the fight was bloody and severe. Windows were smashed in Clapp's new block, on Federal street, and night was made hideous with scenes of drunkenness and disorder. Had Mr. M'Cobb been elected, and such scenes followed, it would have been called a drunken row. But as it was in honor of the success of the author of the liquor law, it was, we suppose, a very becoming affair.—*State of Maine.*

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, speaks thus to his readers:

"Those who think that, in order to dress well, it is necessary to dress extravagantly and gaudily, make a great mistake. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity. We have seen many a remarkably fine person robbed of its fine effect by being over dressed. Nothing is more unbecoming than overloaded beauty. The simplicitity of the classic taste is seen in old statutes and pictures painted by men of very superior artistic genius. In Athens, the ladies were not gaudily but simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any ladies ever excited more admiration. So also the noble old Roman matrons, whose superb forms were gazed on delightedly by men worthy of them, were always very plainly dressed. Fashion often presents the lines of the butterfly, but fashion is not a classic goddess."

A parson disposed to make himself useful and earn his salary, has been seized upon by the Bangor Know Nothings. We find the following in the Boston Times:

The following is a list of subordinate municipal officers appointed by the Know Nothing City Council of Bangor:

City Marshal—Rev. Philip Weaver!

Superintending School Committee—Rev. Phillip Weaver!!

Constable—Rev. Phillip Weaver!!!

Tythingman—Rev. Phillip Weaver!!!!

The remaining city officers will be filled at the next session, and in order to keep every thing in a "weaving way," the Rev. Mr. Weaver has kindly permitted his name to be used for the occasion.

ON GENDER.—Punch slanderously says:

"The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine away as she does of a night; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine because she is married to the State, and Time in masculine because he is trifled with by the ladies."

BOUNTY LAND APPLICANTS.—There is no diminution in the number of applications under the bounty-land act of March 3, 1855, the mail yesterday being the largest that has as yet been received in one day. We are informed at the city post office that the daily receipt of letters for the Pension Office are now greater than the usual daily receipt of letters for the Senate and House of Representatives when Congress is in session. From this fact alone the distant reader may form some idea of the immense pressure of business under the last bounty-land act.—*Star.*

[Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.]

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

HAVANA, April 10.—The Isabel's mails close this morning at 6 o'clock—I have, therefore, barely sufficient time to inform you that another American citizen, named Charles A. Peck, dentist, has been brought to this city a prisoner and confined in the barracks of the Salva Guardias. He is totally unconscious as to what the nature of the offence is, with which he is charged. He comes, I understand, from Trinidad de Cuba, where being in ill health he was quietly sojourning and practising his profession. His wife and mother, are, I am informed, residing in New York. You may depend, however, that our most excellent Acting Consul, Col. W. H. Robertson, will spare no exertions to effect his release and secure for him ample redress for the injury and inconvenience he has suffered—indeed the energy and humanity exhibited on all occasions by Col. W. H. Robertson are beyond all praise, and decidedly deserve some public and substantial recognition at the hands of our Government. The name of the French Brig of War which, as I mentioned in my last, arrived here on Sunday, is the Meleagre, M. Leps, 16 days from Martinique. Yours in haste,

BLUE.

The Nunnery Committee Investigation.

BOSTON, April 14, 1855.

The Committee of Inquiry into the doings of the Nunnery Committee held its closing session last night, which was protracted to a late hour. Mr. Hiss, a member of the Visiting Committee, generally negatived the charges against himself personally, but the other evidence was substantially the same as before. Speeches was made by several members of the Nunnery Committee, and the editors of the Advertiser put in a closing statement in writing. The committee will report in a few days.

Mr. Hiss is also charged with having a woman with him when the committee visited Lowell, whose bill, while stopping at the Washington Hotel all night, &c., was charged to the State. This matter will also be investigated.

BOSTON, April 13, 1855.—The House to-day rejected an amendment to the report recommending the removal of Judge Loring, by 31 majority. The amendment proposed was that no State Judge shall hereafter act as United States Commissioner.

The Ten Hour law was rejected in the Senate this afternoon by 26 to 11.

A FAIR DIVISION.—At a late town meeting in Marblehead, Massachusetts, it was voted that the stock of liquors in the hands of the agency, belongiug to the town, be distributed equally among the legal voters, and that the casks, measures, funnels, and other utensils of the agency, be sold at auction.

WHAT'S IN NAME?—A correspondent of the Missouri Republican states that the city of Chicago derives its name from a small river flowing through it, which was called by the Indians "She-kaw-ko," which means a polecat or skunk.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, April 14th, 1855.

FLOUR.—The market is very bare, and flour is much inquired for at our quotations. We quote S. F. $10¾, Extra $10¾, Family $11¼ @ $12.

COTTON.—Active at 8¾c. @ 9c. for average and choice lots, and holders are firm at these figures since the receipt of America's news.

CORN.—In active demand @ 90 and 92c. for white and mixed, and 95 @ 98c. for yellow.

NAVAL STORES.—Are without demand at our former quotations.

STAVES.—R. O. Hhd. are dull @ $30 ℔ M. W. O. Hhd. in fair demand at $50 ℔ M, Pipe $60 ℔ M.

LIME.—Thomastown and Camden scarce @ $1,15 $1,20, Washington City $1,15.

BACON.—N. C. and Va. hoground 9½ @ 10c., Hams 11¼ @ 12c. Western side 9c., shoulders 8c.

SALT.—L. B. $1,70, @ $1,75, G. A. $1,35 @ $1,40.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

April 14.

BACON is without change—sales at 9½ hog round.

CORN—Demand good at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel.

COTTON—We note an improved feeling, with upward tendency. Sales of best grades at 8¾.

FLOUR—has advanced 25 to 35 cents during the week, with good demand and light receipts.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—sales at 33 to 34 cents per gallon. RAW do. no sales to report. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 14.

TURPENTINE—Declined a shade yesterday, with sales of 2,800 bbls. at $2 40 @ $2 45 for yellow dip, and $1 40 @ $1 45 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. This morning 550 bbls. sold at $2 40 for the former and $1 40 for latter quality, at which there appears to be a fair demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No change in price. There has been very little doing for two or three days past, as buyers seem disposed to hold off from the market at present quotation. Further sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at 39 cents ℔ gallon. No transactions this morning.

ROSIN—Has advanced 5 cents on former highest quotation, and the supply on market is light. Sales yesterday of 5,000 bbls. Common at $1 15 @ $1 20 for large size bbls.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry, and receipts light. Sales yesterday of 233 bbls. at $1 85 ℔ bbl. One parcel on market this morning, which is held at a higher figure.

FLOUR—The receipts for a week past have been limited; there is little or none in first hands, and we note a fair enquiry. We quote Wilmington inspection at $9 75 @ $10 for superfine, and $10 25 @ $10 50 ℔ bbl. for family, as in quantity.

HAY—107 bales Northern make sold yesterday at $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs., cash.

TIMBER—Sales yesterday of 6 rafts at $5, $6 50, $8 25, $8 50, $9 @ $9 25 ℔ M., cash—and 2 do. at $6 @ $8 50 ℔ M., 90 days. *Jour.*

MARRIED,

At Cherryfields, Burke county, on Tuesday the 10th ult., by the Rev. J. T. Pickett, Mr. L. P. Henderson, of Lincolnton, to Miss Willie Cornelia, youngest daughter of John Caldwell, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, on the evening of the 7th inst., of Pneumonia, Nathaniel Macon, second son of J. B. Johns, Esq. in the 19th year of his age.

For several years a member of the Baptist Church—to his parents the dutiful son—to his friends kind and true—he has gone from the cares and turmoils of life in fairer fields to cull the flowers of truth and reap the reward that the righteous only know. May He who alone can soothe the sorrow of his doting parents, whisper hope and consolation to their grief stricken hearts! [Com.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.—THE NORTHERN half of lot No. 13, containing half an acre, will be sold, the whole together or in lots of one-fourth of an acre, to suit purchasers. Terms to suit the times—long credit will be given upon bond and security. Said lot is situated in the South-eastern corner of this City of Raleigh, and is part of the square formerly occupied by Will. H. Haywood, jr., deceased, as a garden.

Immediate possession can be given, and any information concerning the sale by application to the undersigned.

The undersigned would prefer to sell at *private* sale. If not sold before, said lot will be exposed to *public* sale, on the 21st of May next, being Monday of May Court, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on a credit of 12 months—purchase money bearing interest from date—satisfactory security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 16, 1855. 42—wbswid.
Register will please copy till day of sale.

BARGAINS.—I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF my stock of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE at cost, for *cash*. The entire stock is *imported*, and to families wishing to replenish old sets, or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China goods in setts and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone, and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX. MACRAE,

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determned to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855.
Register and Post copy. 37—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.

A.
Atwater, Edmond
Ashe, Hon J
Atkins, Geo W
Allen, W P
Adams, Thos
Avera, Mrs Mary A
Adams, Wm
Adams, Jas or heirs

B.
Bushall, Miss S W
Beasly, S L
Baucom, Misses J R
Bryan, James
Bruce, R
Buffalo, H W
Bryant, Miss M M
Barker, A
Blake, A M
Bartlett, Parthinia
B'edsoe, Mrs A A
Bagwell, James

C.
Cooke, Miss S E
Cawthorn, A L
Clemons, Anderson
Cooke, H S
Chadwick, Samuel
Carter, Miss Lucy
Crow, Geo L
Cards, Messrs
Cooke, A G
Coats, R D

D.
Dawson, Miss E 2
Dixon, Solomon
Dick, J W
Daly, Patrick
Denton, P F
Daves, Dawson

E.
Evans, Sarah
Eastwood Jas M
Ellis, B F

F.
Flowers, Miss Mary
Ferrill, A J

G.
Graham, Miss S
Green, Austin
Gill, Burton
Gordon, A M 2
Green, John
Graham, Edward

H.
Hinton, Miss C
Harris, Robert
Henning, Rev Mr
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Harrison, Jas R
Haughton, Hardy
Hughes, Sarah or heirs
Hunt, A T
Harrison, Miss A

Hill, A G
Hill, Miss Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs Louisa
Holt, Miss Camilla
Houston, J P
Higgins, Barm
Hester, Geo W
Horton, Benjamin
Hicks, Wm
Hayes, Mrs C
Harrison, John W
Jones, Mrs Cintey
Jones, Miss Lizzie A
Jones, Col J F
Jones, Josiah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, James
Jones, Griffith
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss L A
Johnston, Dr Thos

K.
Killian, Alvis
King, Geo or Jer'h
King, Mrs Mary

L.
Low, Washington
Ladlock, Wm
Linder, Miss Sally
Levy, Gustavus 2

M.
Martin, John 4
Mead, Mrs Eliza M
Mead, W H 3
McCullers, W H
McCullers, Miss S A
Metts, James
Moltin, Samuel
Mooren, Miss C
Morgan, James
Maynard, Archibald
Moore, Mrs L W
McLean, Miss S 2
Mullins, Mrs Sarah
Mands, J T
McGrath, T

N.
Nixon, Thomas
Nichols, Roades W

O.
Outlaw, Dr Joseph

P.
Paton, Warren 2
Padlock, Wm
Pulley, Mrs A
Price, N
Powers, David
Powell, Mrs W A
Phillips, H
Pulley, Jesse
Pearce, Rev Saml
Pennington, Chas

R.
Rigsby, James E 3
Reeves, Miss S 2
Rogers, Mrs N
Rogers, Rev J W F
Rogers, Wm
Roberts, Wm D jr
Reed, Edward
Rufe, Henry
Rosemond, John
Rikes, John A
Reynolds, John

S.
Smith, John A
Snow, Larkin
Sikes, John A
Smith, Henderson
Smith, Miss Lucy
Seekel, T M
Smith, John B
Shauck, W N
Stone, Miss Qune V
Taylor, Ford
Tapscott, Wm
Tipitt, Landy L 2
Tumin, Rev J W
Terry, Wm sen

U.
Underdue, James
Utley, Miss Eliza
Utley, Miss Mary T

W.
Wilson, Elder James
Watkins, Wm B
Wiggins, Miss M
Williams, Miss S H
Warde, R
Woodburn, T M
Whitfield, Miss T A
Wheley, Lawrence
Whaley, Miss R
Whitaker, Mrs Sar'h
Wilkins, Miss Letha
Weakley, Geo W
Whitaker, Miss L A
Woodward, Joseph
Whitaker, Miss M A
Whitehead, T
Williams, Capt H

Y.
Young, Wm J
Young, Samuel A
Young, James R
Young, James 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w3w.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 4, 1855. 40—3m.

TENCH'S NEW WORK.—ENGLISH PAST and Present. Contents: Lesture 1. The English a complete language. 2. Gains of the English language. 3. Diminutions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meaning of English words. 5. On the change in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the words treated of. For sale by

W. J. POMEROY.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and a lapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles, Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tabular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 29, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Bo Vees, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all deseriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls.
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for 1854, part lot no. 66, tax $18 50
Dabney Cosby, " " " " 152,153,169 44 75
Jas. Chadwick, " 1853–54 " " 231, 20 37½
J. V. Caldwell, " 1854 " " 48, 5 75
Chas. H. Johnson, " " " " 76,77,93,94, 23 25
Wm. Terry, " " " " 1, 7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke, 1853–54 " " 150,166,167, 49 50
Jos. J. Ryals, " " " " 51 39 25
Wm. Overbee, 1854 " " 75 27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C.,
March 12, 1855. 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w.w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
March 19, 1855. 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—200 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice &c. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND BERNAGE,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of Spring and Summer Mantillas is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, Fayetteville Street.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Oct'gon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of Haywood & Scott:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —82

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 1855. 13—.3m

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate broad Mares, one by Imported Bowion out of a thorough bred S.r Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

TEACHER WANTED.—KNAP OF REEDS, Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, who is well competent to prepare boys for College. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

J. W. BULLOCK, Sec'y.

March 26th, 1855.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Ballingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Ballingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854 8—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOARDMAN'S BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State,* in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics, by C. H. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. one Volume 12mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Typographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1288 pages.

Farm book, the North Carolina farm book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in office at stations, Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States, the Act fixing the fees of Clerk, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Compiled by a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Docakins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 2-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railro